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21 April 1980

South and East Asia Report

No. 886

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THAI-LPDR GOVERNORS MEET

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Mar 80 p 6

[Article: "Thailand and Laos Join Together to Solve Tax Evasion, Fishing and Drug Problems"]

[Text] Mr Sompon Klinphongsa, the governor of Nakhon Phanom Province, headed a delegation at a conference attended by Mr Phadi Kaeomani, the head of the administrative committee in Kham Muan Province, Laos. At the conference, a decision was made to work together and to have the officials who work along the border refrain from using weapons and comprimise with the people who use boats for fishing in the Mekong River since they are "blind to the situation." As for trade between the two countries, companies in Nakhon Phanom Province and Lao trading cooperatives will be allowed to carry on trade in the name of their governments in order to eliminate the problems and difficulties. The goods that Thailand will sell include tools, items used in agriculture, transportation and construction, medical drugs, vehicles and necessary consumer goods. Laos will sell lumber and ore to Thailand.

As for controlling and suppressing people who smuggle goods, evade paying taxes and deal in drugs, a joint effort will be made to destroy and burn the marihuana that the criminals grow on various islands in the Mekong River. There will be cooperation in tracing and searching for goods that criminals may have smuggled into the country in order to return them. Special markets will be established so that the people of both countries can take their goods and exchange them with each other or buy goods at stipulated times. This will be done by alternating locations. There will also be mutual exchanges of art, culture and traditions.

11943
CSO: 4207

SOUTH KOREA TO RECEIVE INDONESIAN OIL

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 15

[Article: "Indonesia Will Help South Korea Resolve Its Energy Problem"]

[Excerpts] President Suharto said Indonesia is planning to sell as much oil as possible to South Korea to help it resolve its energy problem.

Indonesia's plan to aid South Korea was proposed by the chief of state to Korea's minister of energy, Yang Yoon-sae, during a meeting at the Bina Graha in Jakarta on Thursday afternoon [17 January].

The minister, accompanied by Minister of Development and Energy Subroto, told newsmen after being received by the president that South Korea very much appreciated this offer and owuld accept whatever aid Indonesia could extend.

However, he said, he would prefer aid in the form of a crude oil supply under a long-term arrangement.

According to Yang Yoon-sae, it is estimated that South Korea will require a 220-million barrel supply of energy [as published] this year.

Up to the present time its supply came directly from big oil companies that purchased crude from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran.

During the past few months South Korea had also obtained a less significant amount from Indonesia. "But the amount is unimportant. Importance is measured by the desire to help. Help was provided at a time when a friendly nation needed it," the Korean energy minister said.

Meanwhile, Minister Subroto said that South Korea had submitted a request for 50,000 tons of oil, but the Indonesian government could only meet a portion of that request.

According to Subroto, discussions were held on long-term cooperation in the enenergy field. A technical committee has been formed and a survey

will be conducted to determine what possibilities there are for cooperation in the hydrocarbon field.

When asked to what extent the Iranian crisis had affected the South Korean energy situation, South Korea Minister Yang Yoon-sae said it had no great direct effect.

He said that the oil supply to South Korea was affected by the OPEC nations' desire to sell crude directly to user nations and the general situation during the oil crisis.

"South Korea's attempt to obtain a supply of oil from Indonesia is not due to the Iranian crisis," Minister Yang Yoon-sae said.

6804
CSO: 4213

BRIEFS

THAI-PRC TRADE AGREEMENT -- A contract to sell 100,000 tons of corn will be signed with China since it is uncertain whether yields will permit the sale of 200,000 tons. On a trade mission to the People's Republic of China with certain Thai trade representatives last week, a trip made in order to sell 200,000 tons of corn to China, Mr Chumpnon Thammachri, the deputy minister of commerce, disclosed that no trade agreement has yet been reached because Thailand must first see how large the corn yield in the country is. However, there will be a first-stage agreement in principle to sign a contract to sell China 100,000 tons of corn during the production season next year and, if yields are good, we will sell more. Doing things this way is better than fixing the sale at 200,000 tons. As for the selling price, the deputy minister of commerce stated that this would be settled on another occasion or at the time of the next shipment. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Feb 80 p 3] 11943

CSO: 4207

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON USSR BASE IN ANTARCTIC

Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Sydney.--The Soviet Union has built a new base in a part of Antarctica not claimed by any country.

The opening of the base is seen as an indication of a future Russian territorial claim to resources of the area.

It is believed that the base, named Russkaya, was officially opened on March 10. It is on the rocky outcrop of Cape Burks on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land.

"The point that the Russians have moved to fill a vacuum has not been lost on us," a senior Government official said yesterday.

"Russkaya also completes the encirclement of the continent by Soviet bases, and gives the Soviet Union the most geographically extensive network of stations on the continent.

"However, the first thing you do to establish a territorial claim is to establish your presence, and if you wanted to keep the option of a territorial claim open there is no better place to start than in the part which no other country wants."

Official reports from Moscow said the Soviet flag was raised over Russkaya on March 10, after an epic struggle to erect buildings and instal equipment before the polar winter closed in.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that the whole question of territorial claims had been "frozen" by the Antarctic Treaty, whose signatories included the Soviet Union and Australia.

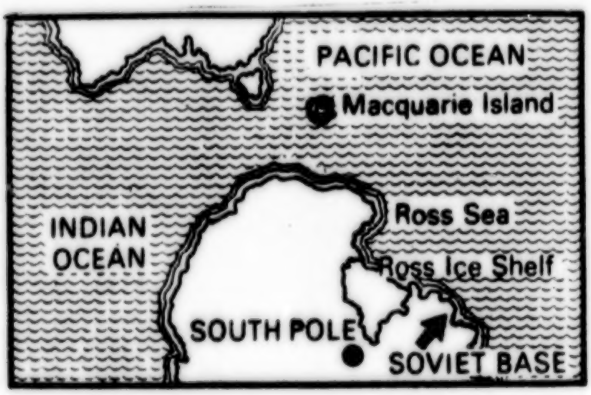
"It must be noted that the Soviet Union has always scrupulously honored the treaty, which includes provisions that there will be no new territorial claims, and no enlargement of existing claims."

The treaty is subject to review in 1991.

Australia's position has been to insist on the validity of its claim to almost half of Antarctica, and express concern over a possible rush for its resources by an energy-hungry world no longer bound by a treaty.

But some offices in the Antarctic Division claim that the rush for resources is already on, with massive "experimental" fishing of the shrimp-like krill by Eastern bloc ships.

The Soviet summer station, Druzhnaya, was set up for the expressed purpose of "assessing resources" in the Weddell Sea, which is the part of Antarctica most likely to contain large oil and gas fields.



CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

NEW AIRCRAFT ENGINE DEVELOPED--Islamabad, 2 Feb (APP)--India has developed a new kind of aircraft engine. This engine has been named CPX. This was disclosed by Dr Raja Ramaa, scientific advisor to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. [Text] [Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 21 Feb 80 p 1] 9315

CSO: 4211

STUDENTS FOUND GUILTY OF DEFAMING PRESIDENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jan 80 p 8

[Excerpts] At its Thursday [24 January] session, the judge of the Bandung District Court handed down a jail sentence of 18 months each to Abdurachim, Irsadi Nirwan, Risal Ramli, andEngineer Joseph Manrung, authors of the "White Book on the Student Struggle of 1978". It was stated in the court that the four accused were guilty of committing a crime by consciously participating in an attempt to defame the president through what was written in the foreword and by consciously defaming public authorities and bodies in that foreword. In reply to a question, Judge Sudarko, who chaired the session, said the four accused were equally guilty. Abdurachim said, "Regardless of what has been handed down in the verdict, I and the other students continue to hold to our original opinions, convictions, and attitudes. I seek an appeal of this decision." The prosecution team was represented by Ramelan, who demanded a 6-year jail sentence for each of the accused and who said, "I do not accept this decision and request consideration by the judge." The session was attended by all the defense attorneys, Adnan Buyung Nasution, Hariyono Citrobubono, and Amartiwi Saleh. "The White Book", which was compiled from the Government Gazette magazines, news in the press, scientific books, presidential speeches and discussions, was said during the session to be written in coarse language. The contents were described an unsavory, deplorable, despicable and were based on the "12 October 1977 Charter of Indonesian Students" and "Statement on the 14 January 1978 Declaration of the ITB [Bandung Technology Institute] Students." The book was consciously intended as an attack on the honor and good name of the president and was consciously prepared for public information. However, what is written in the White Book is false [in bold type] and, therefore, is defamatory. A mitigating factor, according to the court, was that the four accused had never previously been sentenced and they are still expected to serve the interests of the people and country. Condemning factors were their disloyalty in providing distorted and cynical information and their failure to have any regret over what they had done.

6804
CSO: 4213

SOLON URGES APPOINTMENT OF IRIAN JAYA NATIVE AS GOVERNOR

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "It Is Advantageous if Next Irian Governor Is a Native"]

[Excerpts] Steef Patrick Nafuni, member of Parliament representing the electoral region of Irian Jaya, on Tuesday morning [22 January] requested the government to appoint a native of that region to the governor's chair when Governor Sutran's term of office expires.

Steef told newsmen in the Parliament building in Senayan that there were two reasons why he had requested that the Irian Jaya governor in the coming period be a native.

First, from the political viewpoint, this is important to keep the situation in balance with the bordering state of Papua New Guinea. Many natives of Papua New Guinea hold important positions. It is important, then, to open similar opportunities for those in the Irian Jaya population who are biologically alike and who have close kinship ties with natives of Papua New Guinea.

Second, many natives have been prepared by the government as leadership cadres since Irian Jaya became part of Indonesia 17 years ago. Therefore, what some say about Irian Jaya natives being incapable of holding the governorship there is untrue, Steef said. Individuals said to be capable of holding this leadership position are Ischak Hindom, A. Mapioper, Drs Jacob Patipi (now regent of Merauke), and Vice Governor Elias Paprindey.

Evaluating Governor Sutran's stewardship, Nafuni said he had done good things such as putting through a policy on planting cloves in the Irian Jaya area. This policy had been opposed by many Irian Jayans earlier but was given approval by the local people only 2 years after it had been instituted.

However, Governor Sutran failed to maintain sufficient internal control because he had too much confidence in his subordinates and staff. Sutran frequently went to Java during the year. Although he traveled to Jave on business, it's clear too much money was spent on such travel. The full

confidence he placed in his staff was frequently "destroyed" because he often signed letters without reading them.

In conclusion, the vice chairman of Commission IV firmly stated, "So let us in that region not only be governed but also from time to time let us participate in governing."

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CSO: 4213

TRANSMIGRATION DELAYED BY SLOW SITE PREPARATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "PU Minister Purnomosidi Says 75 Percent of the Transmigration Sites Have Been Readied"]

[Excerpts] Minister of Public Works (PU) Purnomosidi Hadjisaroso said that 75 percent of the dry land transmigration sites are ready for the resettlement planned for 1979/80. "I don't know, since it is hard to say, where the transmigrants will be relocated, whether at tideland or dry land projects," the PU minister said on Tuesday [22 January] after being received by President Suharto at the Bina Graha.

The minister gave this response to a query regarding a statement made by Margono, chief of the Central Jave Regional Office of the Transmigration Directorate General. Margono had said that the departure of candidates for transmigration to these areas was completely stalled because the resettlement areas were not yet made ready to receive them. The Central Java Regional Office head said that none of the 14,100 families under the 1979/80 quota had left and that 2,619 families of the 1978/79 quota of 7,425 families still remained to be resettled.

Margono was unable to say why the delay had occurred in preparing the resettlement areas for potential transmigrants. In this connection Margono just referred to Presidential Decree No 26 of 1978 in which it was stated that 11 ministers were involved with transmigration.

Nevertheless the Central Java Regional Office head had received written information from Darsono, chairman of the Transmigration Directorate General. According to the roster of transmigrants for 1978/79, 7,255 [as published] families were slated to move from Central Java. For the period 27 January 1979 through 19 January 1980 4,755 families were moved, which leaves 2,470 families still to be moved. These figures are comparable to those disclosed by the Central Java Regional Office head. So, some transmigrants have left, but total implementation of the target is a year behind schedule. No explanation was given either of when the remaining 2,470 families would leave nor the quota for 1979/80 mentioned by the Central Java Regional Office head.

The 1979/80 transmigration target is 50,000 families. According to the PU minister, 26,000 of these families will be relocated on dry land in groups of 2,000 families per unit. There are 13 transmigration units sited in South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, West, South and East Kalimantan, and Central and Southeast Sulawesi. "Seventy-five percent of the dry land has been prepared," the PU minister clarified.

According to the minister, 17,500 transmigrant families will be moved to tidelani projects during 1979/80. Preparation of this land has not proceeded as far as that for dry land. Preparation of tideland projects is only 40 percent complete. It is expected that all transmigration project sites will be completed in the next 3 months.

Further, 6,5000 families under the 1979/80 target will be relocated in small, remote sites. Delays have been encountered in the preparation of these small sites because lengthy roads must be constructed to get to them.

The minister said that in addition to completing the preparation of resettlement sites targeted for 1979/80, PU will also prepare land for relocating 75,000 transmigrant families in 1980/81. Since each unit consists of 2,000 families, this means that only 37.5 unit sites need be prepared. Nevertheless, PU will prepare sites for 41 resettlement units.

Of the 41 unit sites planned for 1980/81, seven consist of alang-alang [tall grass] fields, therefore, seven additional sites will be prepared [elsewhere]. Six of the above unit sites are being handled through foreign aid. It's hard to say when these sites will be ready because they are handled more slowly than those we handle ourselves," the minister added.

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CSO: 4213

TRANSMIGRATION QUOTAS SET FOR INDONESIAN ISLANDS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Delays Experienced in Transmigration but It Is Not a Failure"]

[Excerpts] In the past 2 years no more than 2 percent of the total number of transmigrants returned to their places of origin. However, because the mass media often voices its own opinions, the number who return is claimed to be great. This tends to influence interested persons who read stories on the success or failure of the transmigration program. Let us also not overlook what influence this has on the international point of view.

Harun Zain, NAKERTRANS [manpower and transmigration] minister, noted this at the opening session of the "meeting on consultation program plan and the transmigration plan during Pelita III" held in Jakarta yesterday [23 January]. The meeting, which began on Wednesday, is scheduled to end next Tuesday.

Harun Zain admitted that some delays had been experienced in the transmigration program but these delays resulted from the need to make adjustments in cooperation among agencies that handled transmigration and that were included in the coordination.

For example, Harun Zain cited Presidential Decree No 26 of 1978 and other regulations which governed the implementation of the transmigration program.

According to the minister, when people were moved to certain sites 2 or 3 years ago, the local government had to be informed. However, the regulations which governed that program were only made legal in 1978. Therefore, for a number of eyars after the policy was formulated, adjustments were still required. This has caused the delay in moving the population.

This time, the meeting apparently is considering the management of total transmigration. All the government apparatus involved is participating in the meeting, from BAPPEDA [Regional Development Planning Board] and

BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Agency] to departments concerned such as agriculture, public works, home affairs, NAKERTRANS, and others.

In opening the meeting, Public Works Minister Purnomosidi said it is urgent that no less than 1.6 to 2.4 million families be moved from Java. These figures are derived from the total population of Java which "supports" 25 million persons.

The public works minister had in mind that portion of the population that is unable to maintain a normal standard of living and that, at the same time, also tends to become a destructive element in society on Java Island. They total 25 million persons. Ideally this huge number should be moved from Java. Of this number, some 8 to 12 million persons who live in critical flood areas along rivers must be moved. "Therefore," the minister added, "the figure of 2.5 million who are to be moved during Pelita III is negligible."

Under the program proposal for relocating transmigrants during Pelita III, Kalimantan will receive the most transmigrant families. A total of 156,000 families is planned to be moved to that island. Sumatra is next highest with a figure of 149,000 families followed by Sulawesi with 50,000 families, Irian Jaya with 38,000 families, and Maluku with 22,000. All are planned to be moved to dry land.

A summary of the relocation program is contained in a guidebook which was used in the program consultation plan and transmigration plan meeting.

According to the plan, a heavy increase is foreseen for relocation in Kalimantan to begin with 8,000 families in the first year. This peaks to 70,000 families by the fifty year. (It is planned to relocated 14,000 families during the second year, 24,000 families in the third year, and 40,000 families in the fourth year.)

Central Kalimantan Province is to receive most of the families. It is to be prepared to take care of 50,000 families beginning with the third year of Pelita III.

Sumatra as a whole will continue to receive a great number of families at approximately the same rate each year. The increase for each year is insignificant. South Sumatra will continue to receive the most transmigrants, 46,000 families, with almost the same number being added each year during the 5 years of Pelita III.

Riau will receive the second highest number of families among Sumatran provinces, 38,000, and Jambi follows with 32,000 families. Other Sumatran provinces that will receive transmigrants are Aceh (12,000 families), Bengkulu (1,200 families), and West Sumatra (8,000 families). North Sumatra Province has been designated a "minus" area, meaning that it will no longer receive transmigrants. Actually it has begun to feel the need to disperse its population to other areas.

South and North Sulawesi are in a similar position. However, it is still planned that Southeast Sulawesi will receive 26,000 families and Southeast Sulawesi, 26,000 families [as published].

Maluku is still planned to receive 22,000 families, but the islands are not specified since the summary only considers information to the provincial level.

What is notable in that summary is the exclusion of Lampung Province which earlier figured large in the movement of transmigrant families but which is not considered too densely populated. During Pelita III 85,300 transmigrant families will be relocated on wetlands (tidelands), broken down into 50,600 for South Sumatra, 13,900 for Central Kalimantan, 13,000 for Riau, and [the remainder for] South Kalimantan and Jambi.

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BANK OF INDONESIA GOVERNOR ON 1979 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Bank of Indonesia Governor Tells National and Foreign Bankers World Economic Recession Is the Real Danger for the World"]

[Excerpts] Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Rachmat Saleh said Indonesia's foreign exchange revenue from both oil and natural gas and other commodity exports increased very rapidly during 1979.

However, this did not mean that Indonesia no longer needed foreign aid, especially aid on soft terms. During a banquet being held prior to the new fiscal year on Friday evening [11 January], the BI governor told national and foreign bankers that adequate foreign exchange reserves provided a firmer foundation for Indonesia's continuing efforts toward economic development in the face of world economic conflagrations.

The governor remarked that imports rose only slightly during this period so Indonesia had an overall surplus balance of payments of $1.56 billion. By the end of the period, meanwhile, foreign exchange reserves were $4.14 billion.

Although foreign exchange reserves increased, Rachmat Saleh said, we still must be cautious and continue to try to diversify exports and increase revenue from the non-oil commodity sector.

Appraising the 1979 Indonesian economy, the governor said the Indonesian external position for that period had really improved compared with the position at the end of 1978.

He said that the national private bank sector, in particular, had shown advancement as was apparent from total deposits and reserves held by these banks which increased by 25 percent over the previous period.

Overall balances rose 42 percent compared with the 30 percent increase in the previous period for all Indonesian banks excluding the Bank of Indonesia. The governor said third party funds rose 72 percent while national private bank credit rose 42 percent compared with a 27 percent increase for all banks.

In the year underway, the governor said, a guided credit policy for banks continues to be applied, with priority being given to healthy businesses that have high priority. Because of the limited availability of funds, the governor asked banks handling credit to dispense this credit efficiently.

In 1979, he said, the tight credit situation had made it difficult for handling banks to meet demand for additional credit and all that entailed. This situation prevails in order to maintain stability in the monetary sector.

The present monetary policy, particularly regarding credit, according to the governor, will continue to be applied so that, on the one hand, high priority activities can be supported and, on the other hand, any emergent speculative tendencies can be held down.

The primary challenge after the rupiah devaluation which the government imposed in November 1978, according to the governor, was to guard against inflation reaching such a high rate that improvements in the situation created by devaluation would be forfeited.

The governor admitted that prices had risen every month up to October of that year because a combination of measures had been taken at that time to adjust tariffs and prices. This had the direct effect of increasing production costs. From September, however, the rate of increase began to slow down, and the governor was convinced that this developmetn resulted from the cautious monetary policies applied.

The downturn in the rate of economic growth, moreover, the current world economic recession is the more real danger, according to the governor. Meanwhile, there are no convincing indications that the world's primary industrial nations are able to solve the problem of inflation very well. Thus, inflated prices for imports will be no small compoent affecting the Indonesian inflation rate in the coming period.

The big 1980/81 draft budget, according to the governor, is by nature very expansionary, and this could create psychological inflation that could lead to speculation which in inflationary. The credit policy, therefore, will be applied with caution and will be closely monitored to reduce the possibility of this occurring.

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CSO: 4213

PROF SUMITRO REVIEWS PROGRESS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jan 80 pp 1, 13

[Article: "Prof Sumitro Djojohadikusumo on Development: Despite Many Advancements, Weaknesses Still Exist"]

[Excerpts] Prof Dr Sumitro Djojohadikusumo of the University of Indonesia, former minister of trade and minister of research, pointed out that the country's economic structure showed much advancement as a result of development but some weaknesses still had to be overcome.

Prof Dr Sumitro pronounced this judgement during a discussion program held in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the Indonesian Economists League (ISEI) on Friday evening [25 January] in Jakarta. Prof Sumitro is the founder and first general chairman of the organization that was established on 14 January 1955.

He said that the gross domestic product (GDP) in terms of 1973 constant prices was 5.2 trillion rupiah in 1970 and rose to 9.9 trillion rupiah in 1979. It can be said that overall national production increased almost two-fold during the decade of the 1970s. The average standard of living (in terms of per capita GDP) rose 1.6 to times its former level during the same period. Stated in terms of 1973 constant prices, it rose from 45.422 tupiah in 1970 to 70.376 rupiah in 1979.

Regarding the production structure 54 percent of the gross national product was contributed by the agricultural sector in 1961. Fifteen years later, in 1976, the percentage dropped to less than 32 percent. This is a normal trend in the development process because of the increasing roles and contributions of nonagricultural sectors.

A weakness is evident in the contribution of the manufacturing sector in which the rise was slight from 8 percent in 1961 to 9 percent in 1977. It is now estimated at 12 percent.

Using the UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] criteria, Indonesia is grouped among "industrializing" nations (nations whose industrial sector gross added value is 10 to 20 percent of the gross national product), but on balance this is of no insignificance from the standpoint of job opportunities.

A similar conclusion can be drawn from data regarding shifts in the work force from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. The percentage share of the work force dependent on the agricultural sector dropped significantly from 75 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1977. However, this figure must still be considered too high because the absolute figure for manpower dependent on the agricultural sector remains high because of the continued increase in total population. This results in hidden unemployment in the agricultural sector.

Target Unmet

In another part of his lecture, Prof Sumitro noted that although the overall annual growth rate averaged 7.7 percent to 7.8 percent during the decade of the 70s, during Repelita II the growth rate only ranged around 6.8 percent. This is quite far below the 7.5 percent growth rate planned for Repelita II.

This apparently was due mainly to the relatively low, 3.4 percent, growth rate in the agricultural sector; in fact, was only half the rate of increase of the overall gross domestic product.

Growth in the agricultural sector also did not meet the target of 4.6 percent planned for Repelita II, although the agricultural sector is considered central to development activity in our state policy.

Quoting Leontieff, Prof Sumitro footnoted that with a national annual growth rate of 7 percent, attempts should be made to reach a 5 percent annual gross added value in the agricultural sector. If the increase in agricultural production is less than this figure, food will be a problem for much of the population and huge food imports will be necessary. This apparently has been the case in our country for the past several years.

Maintaining the Growth Rate

We now face theproblem of whether we can maintain as high as economic growth rate during thepresent decade.

The target for the economic growth rate during Repelita III is an average 6.5 percent per year. This already is lower than the growth rates set for Repelitas I and II. Note should be taken that the growth rate did not exceed 5 or 6 percent during the past year, which is lower than the rate targeted for Repelita III.

Prof Sumitro also reminded his audience that rapid growth during the past decade was facilitated by the input from higher exports and a huge amount of foreign financing in the form of government capital investment (through loans and grants) as well as private capital investment.

The value of Indonesian exports and capital investment was higher than that of other low income nations and also that of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations]. In 1977, however, Indonesia's cumulative debt was also bigger than that of other ASEAN nations both in absolute figures and as a percentage of the GNP 25.6 percent.

Meanwhile, we are now entering a decade where everything is uncertain. The increasing sluggishness in mobilizing sources of overseas funds to finance development must be taken into consideration, and alternatives must be explored to face this contingency.

In the foreign trade field, the index for Indonesia's "terms of trade" rose to 254 in 1977, calculated on the basis of 1970 equals 100. No nation among the group of 37 nations with low incomes has achieved such favorable "terms of trade." Moreover, Thailand and the Philippines experienced a drop in terms of trade for the same period of time. Malaysia and Sri Lanka experienced a drop in terms of trade because of the increased value of imports asprices rose overseas.

However, the increase in the value of Indonesian exports was mainly due to rising prices on the world market and was not accompanied by a comparable increase in the volume of trade. This is related to the low growth rate in the agricultural sector.

During the period 1970-77, Indonesia's annual inflation rate was 22 percent, which is far higher than that of other ASEAN nations as well as other low income Asian nations. Inflation affected exports in two ways: first, costs of production rose. Second, the competitive power of Indonesian commodities weakened.

Prof Sumitro also regretted that we had lost a good opportunity arising from higher prices for rubber, copra, and coconut oil. This occurred because we were negligent about rejuvenating these crops in the past even though funds were available. No less important is the resulting loss of job opportunities and income for the population working on rubber and coconut estates and in the cultivation of other commercial crops.

Job Opportunities

The figures for job opportunities and unemployment in Indonesia available in the 1971 census and in the 1976 intercensal survey give a distorted, moreover erroneous, picture of the situation. The 1971 census gives an unemployemnt rate of 2.2 percent of the total work force. The 1976 survey gives a figure of 2.3 percent. This raises questions regarding the techniques used to calculate these statistics as well as our country's socio-economic concept.

As in other developing nations, the majority of the Indonesian work force is relegated to the informal sector and is self-employed. These individuals, as daily or farm workers, often do not have permanent employment.

It is estimated that more than 60 percent of the work force is now included in the self-employed category. They do not work full time because they have no work expertise or they work full time at low pay.

Several studies show that more than half of the work force in Indonesia is not fully gainfully employed. Twenty percent of the work force is estimated to be fully employed which means that 30 percent or more of the work force is unemployed. If the work force totaled 51 million in 1976, 15 million persons were unemployed. These individuals had to feed 132 million persons. This has broad ramifications for the problem of poverty.

Regarding the poverty line, the 1976 national socio-economic survey stated that those in the Indonesian population who spent less than 3,000 rupiah per month (or 100 rupiah per day) ranged around 51 million persons or 30 percent of the Indonesian population. The majority of the poor lived in Central and East Java. (Using other criteria, Hendra Asmara got a figure of 59 million or 45 percent of the 132 million persons living below the poverty line. Sejogjo got a figure of 67 million persons or 51 percent of those living below the poverty line. The World Bank got a figure of 50 million persons or 38 percent.)

There was a striking imbalance in the equalization of income in Indonesia in 1976. According to BPS [Central Bureau of Statistics] figures for 1976, 40 percent of the population that had the lowest income only received 11.15 percent of the total national income, 40 percent of the population that had a medium-range income received 32.12 percent, and 20 percent of the population that had a high income received 56.73 percent of the total national income. This imbalance was particularly striking in the agricultural sector.

Facing the Decade of the 1980s

Prof Sumitro Djojohadikusumo called attention to four major problems that had to be faced in entering the decade of the 1980s: /food, job opportunities, energy, and defense/ [in bold type]. These are a challenge but there are enough prospects for our people if serious efforts will be made.

Indonesia has the lowest rate of increase in per capita food production of all ASEAN nations. As a result rice imports increased in the 1970s from 324,000 tons in 1970 to 1.8 million tons in 1978.

Rice productivity was 2.6 tons per hectare. While this is higher than that of most Asian nations, it is far lower than that of Taiwan which was 4.5 tons per hectare, Japan which was 5.6 tons per hectare, and Italy which was 4.6 tons per hectare. Most important possibly is the improvement in terms of trade for farmers.

Regarding job opportunities, Prof Sumitro noted the importance of investment in the education field which must increase faster than economic growth. Formal and nonformal education must be directed toward increasing worker productivity and expansion of job opportunities.

Regarding energy supply, the senior economics professor stressed, among other things, the people's need of firewood which already is critical. No fuel as yet is as cheap nor as readily obtainable by the rural population. Kerosene continues to be out of reach for these people despite the large subsidies provided. The felling of trees will continue to create critical erosion problems.

Prof Sumitro feels there are signs that the [creeping commercialization] of land is growing. He feels that competitive bidding for land is related to the growth rate of the various economic sectors, particularly the non-agricultural sectors.

Land reform is not limited to redistribution of land but must include attempts to improve the relative balance in rural areas because of the deficient agrarian structure at the present time.

The ISEI discussion program was attended by senior government officials, including Coordinating Minister for Economics, Financial, and Industrial Affairs Widjojo Nitisastro, Finance Minister Ali Wardhana, Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto, Governor of Bank Indonesia Rachmat Saleh, professors and other individuals who hold important national positions, and private businessmen.

6804
CSO: 4213

NURTANIO AIRCRAFT DISASTER CASUALTIES NAMED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Jan 80 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] The eleven casualties in the crash of the Casa-212 Aviocar owned by PT Nurtanio will be buried in the three cities of Jakarta, Bandung, and Sumedang today [26 January]. Six of the 11 will be buried in the Cikutra Heroes' Cemetery, with Minister Habibie acting as ceremonial inspector. They are Vice Marshal (ret.) Untung Suwignyo (age 56), general director of PT Nurtanio; Chief Marshal H.J. Sukarseno, commanding general, Strike Troop Command; Lt Col (ret.) Rusman Asikin (age 54), chief of the Printing Bureau, Nurtanio General Directorate; Lt Col (ret.) Nara Gumira (age 55), chief of the Engineering Subdirectorate, Production Quality Assurance Directorate; Flight Test Maj Tamawi Priyoprayitno (age 38); and Asst Lt 1st Class Abdullah Nasuki BE (age 34) chief of the Flight Test Section. Col Lek Basukihardjo (age 53), chief of the Administration Subdirectorate of the General Directorate, will be buried in the Jakarta Heroes' Cemetery while Pilot Capt Sukandar and Engineer Yayat Ruhiyat (head of the Bandung Commercial Office) will be buried in the Sirnaraga Muslim Cemetery and R. Arrow Wiriadinata (age 56), whose day-to-day position was that of assistant director general for the Legal Section will be buried in Sumedang. The body of another The body of another casualty, Herman Thank, technical assistant for MBB [Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohn Aircraft Plant], assigned to PT Nurtanio, will be sent home to Austria. Habibie said it is planned that Thanks' body will be flown to Austria next Tuesday. The aircraft that crashed, Habibie said, was brought to Indonesia from Spain and was not an aircraft assembled by Nurtanio. The aircraft had been flown for 994 hours and had just been "overhauled." The aircraft actually was in very good condition, and I had just used it, Habibie said, adding that it was the aircraft he had used most frequently. The aircraft was insured for $1.368 million, and the passengers were also insured for the maximum figure of $2.5 million. Claims will be submitted to the insurer for the aircraft and passengers in the maximum amounts just mentioned, Habibie said.

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CSO: 4213

BRIEFS

TUREN MUNITIONS PLANT ACTIVITY--Army Chief of Staff General Widodo and his party arrived in Turen, a small town south of Malang, after a 1-hour flight by helicopter from Surabaya. Turen is located 27 km from Malang and 117 km from Surabaya. Although the small town, with its cool climate, covers only 160.6 hectares, it is said to be a dangerous area. A sign "Dangerous Area" and other reminders are posted throughout the entire region. This area is dangerous because it is the site of a plant manufacturing small caliber ammunition and is better known as the Turen Small Caliber Munitions Plant. Various types of ammunition are produced here from 5.56-mm, 9-mm, 7.62-mm to 12.7-mm caliber ammunition, primers of various caliber, link belts for 7.62-mm ammunition, and so on. General Widodo inspected almost all areas of the plant from the manufacture of ammunition casings to ammunition testing areas. The chief of staff judged it was time to increase the number of machines capable of making ammunition in Turen since requirements were increasing, particularly for upgrading ABRI battalions. Augmenting such machinery was particularly necessary for the manufacture of 5.56-mm caliber and mortar ammunition since much of these two types was used in training. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Jan 80 p 12] 6802

FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL BATTLE REPORTS

455 Enemy Casualties

BK070913 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have paid attention to carrying out the categories of work and mobilizing our four categories of forces in a more effective way and vigorously intensified their attacks against the Vietnamese enemy, inflicting heavy losses on it and plunging it more deeply into the quagmire of our people's war.

The central region battlefield:

In Stoeng Trang district, as a result of our attacks against the Vietnamese at Tuol Sambour, Areak Tnaot and (Pratong) on 10 March, at Bek Anlung and O Pi and Sre Romduol on 23 and 28 March, we killed or wounded 18 Vietnamese troops.

In the Chamkar Leu district, we attacked the Vietnamese at Bos Khnor on 7 March, killing two and wounding two. On 28 March militiamen in Chamkar Leu district attacked a Vietnamese position, destroying an ammunition depot and a vehicle and killing 10 Vietnamese troops.

In the Prey Chhor district, we attacked the Vietnamese at Prey Totoeng market on 9, 21 and 28 March, killing or wounding 67, setting ablaze 5 vehicles and seizing a quantity of materiel.

In the Santuk Leu district, we ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Thmar Samlieng to Bangki Tangren killing two and wounding one.

In the Santuk Kraom district, militiamen mutinied against the Vietnamese on 16 and 17 March, killing or wounding 15.

The southwestern region battlefield:

In Kampot district, we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Bos Trabek in Kon Sat commune on 9 February and at the railroad on 12 February, killing

or wounding 7. On 12 February our local guerrillas at Khum Kon Sat ambushed and killed a Vietnamese company commander riding on a motorcycle. On 24 February we killed a Vietnamese soldier at (Toek Chu).

The Battambang battlefield:

In Moung district, we ambushed a Vietnamese platoon launching an offensive in Anlung Trach on 24 March, killing 3 and wounding 5.

On He Koas Kralor front, we ambushed a Vietnamese platoon launching an offensive at Bassac on 29 March, killing 1 and wounding 2.

The Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese east of Thnal Thom, west of Trapeang Trav and at Trapeang Trav on 15 March; south of Trapeang Trav on 16 March; north of Trapeang Trav, when they moved westward from Trapeang Trav, when they moved from Tonle Sar to Anlung Thmar and at Kouk Mon on 17 March, killing or wounding 320 enemy troops, including several killed or wounded in mine explosions and by punji stakes.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 455 enemy troops, including a company commander, destroyed an ammunitions depot and 6 vehicles and seized a large quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and war materiel."

Kampot Province Offensive

BK070914 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] On 10 March the Vietnamese enemy dispatched two brigades and two regiments of troops to launch an offensive in Kampot, Chhuk and Kaoh Sla districts and east of Phnum Kamchay Hill in Kampot Province in an attempt to mop up our army and guerrillas.

On 12 March the Vietnamese brigade, regimental and battalion commanders made a trip in a jeep along the road from Chhuk to Vat Chak. When it arrived at the area south of Phum (Krahom), the jeep hit our guerrilla mines, caught fire and exploded. All the Vietnamese commanders on the jeep were killed. The same day, other Vietnamese commanders traveling from Kampot to Chhuk ran into our guerrilla ambush. Thirty-five of them, mostly brigade, regimental and battalion commanders, were killed. We also destroyed 34 assorted weapons and seized others.

Thus, the Vietnamese enemy's March offensive plan was totally foiled because we crushed all of its brigade, regimental and battalion commanders in the area.

Long live the valiant guerrillas of Kampot Province!

Oddar Meanchey Offensive Smashed

BK070454 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas are fighting more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy in order to inflict more losses on it and end the current dry season with complete success.

The Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

On 26 March the Vietnamese enemy sent a division of troops to launch a second large-scale offensive in the battlefront west of Anlung Veng. Our army and guerrillas fought valiantly against them from 26 to 30 March. As a result of this fierce resistance, our comrades in arms routed this second offensive, killing 283 Vietnamese troops, wounding 456 others and seizing a large number of weapons and ammunition.

The Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield:

The Stung Treng front--The Vietnamese hit our punji stakes north of Stung Treng on 18 March, suffering three killed and six wounded. On 27 March the people at Phum (Kilo Prambei) killed three Vietnamese. On 28 March we killed two Vietnamese south of (Kompong T Ni). Also on 28 March, four Vietnamese surrendered to our guerrillas in Stung Treng. On 30 March we attacked the Vietnamese north of Stung Treng, killing three and wounding six.

The Siem Pang front--We attacked the Vietnamese north of Siem Pang on 2 March; when they headed west from Siem Pang toward (Pah Song) on 7 March; at (Sre Ko) on 15 March; west of (Sre Sabi) on 17 March; and at (Pah Song) and west of (Phnum Pang) on 27 and 28 March, killing or wounding 66 enemy troops.

The Koh Kong battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at Kaongkang, at the Kruos Kraham Road between Trapeang Rung and Andong Toek and between O Sneng Praeus and O Svay Rieng on 23 and 29 March, and at Phum Kaongkang on 30 March, killing or wounding 29 enemy troops, destroying a truck and seizing a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

The Pursat battlefield:

The Bakan district--On 14 March we ambushed Vietnamese troops sallying out of Phum (Ta Lo), killing two, wounding three and seizing a quantity of materiel.

The Battambang battlefield:

Koas Kralor front--We attacked the Vietnamese at Koas Kralor and (Kbal Muh) on 17 March and south of (Kbal Muh) on 24 March, killing or wounding 21.

Moung district--On 21 March the people in Moung attacked and killed two Vietnamese. On 24 March we attacked the Vietnamese south of Moung, killing one and wounding four.

Samlot district--We attacked the Vietnamese at O Chrap, (O Ta Teng) and Phum Sre Andong on 17 and 18 March; west of (O Ta Teng) as they moved west from Phum Samlot, at Phum Kanhcheang Kre, when they moved from Samlot to O Reang Khen, when they moved from Pang Roloem on Route 10, and at (O Dap) and O Sleng on 19 March; at (O Ampoek) on 22 March; at Chamkar S'am, Chamkar Ampeou and at O Sleng on 24 and 25 March; and in the vicinity of Chamkar S'am, at Chamkar Ampeou, O Choar, south of O Choar, (Phnum Khieu), (Phum Pholli-Pholla), (Phnum Damrei Muoyroi), at Phum Kanhcheang and Anlung Puok on 26 and 27 March; south of Phum (Kanteng Luoch), at Phum Kanhchang, at a new road, in the vicinity of Phum Ta Sanh, at (O Ta Teng) and Borlang on 28 March; at a new road, west of (O Ta Teng), when they moved from Kanhcheang Kre to Phum Sre Ponlok on 29 March, and at Phum Sre Andong and when they moved from Phum O Chrap on 30 March, killing or wounding 214 enemy troops, including a company commander, seizing a quantity of weapons and ammunition and destroying 2 command posts and a barracks.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 1,108 enemy troops, including a company commander, destroyed 2 command posts, a barracks and a truck and seized a large quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and war materiel."

Thmar Sar Villages Liberated

BK050415 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country pledge to implement the three combat tactics more effectively so as to inflict serious losses on the Vietnamese and crush more of their offensive drives at the end of this dry season.

The Koh Kong battlefield:

On 29 March the Vietnamese enemy sent a regiment to launch an offensive in Thmar Sar district. Our comrades in arms fought valiantly against the Vietnamese and on 1 April they successfully routed this offensive drive, killing 106 Vietnamese troops, wounding 66 others, liberating Phum Navan, Phum (Ta Meunleu), Phum (Ta Meun Kraom), Phum Kompong Thngo and Phum (Bos Sbai), and seizing 26 AK's, 2 DK-75's, 5 M-79's, 3 (?Goryunov) guns, 3 B-41's, 10,511 AK rounds, 500 M-79 rounds and 150 DK-75 rounds.

The Kompong Chhnang battlefield:

Southern Baribo district--We attacked the Vietnamese at Anchanh Rung, Tuol Khpos and Trapeang Ampil on 3 March; at (Kaoh Bal), Phum Choam and west of Phum Tuol Khpos on 7 March; and at Kruos Kraham, Toek L'ak dam, north of Khlong Popok and north of Prey Mul on 11 March, putting out of action 86 Vietnamese troops, including some killed or wounded in mine explosions, destroying a machinegun and seizing a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

The Battambang battlefield:

Thmar Puok district--We attacked the Vietnamese at Lbeauk Svay, west of Phum Khvav and at Phum Khvav between 19 and 21 March, west of Phum Khvav, at Phum O Kambot, Phum Chamkarmien, Phum Lbeauk Svay and Phum Donnor between 22 and 24 March; at Phum O Kambot and when they moved from Phum Prasat to Phum Chamkar Mien between 27 and 28 March; and east of Phum Thmei on 30 March; putting out of action 245 enemy troops, including several killed or wounded in mine explosions, and setting a truck ablaze.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 503 enemy troops, set a truck ablaze, destroyed a machine gun and seized 42 assorted weapons, including 2 DK's and 3 (?Goryunov) guns, and over 10,000 assorted ammunition rounds and a quantity of other materiel, and we liberated 5 villages in Thmar Sar district of Koh Kong Province."

121 Casualties Inflicted

BK090153 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country pledge to effectively implement our three combat tactics so as to fulfill and even overfulfill the plans in April.

The Preah Vihear battlefield:

In Choam Khsan district we attacked the Vietnamese west of Chheuteal Kong and east of Phum (Prasat Boran) on 1 and 3 April, killing 15 including a company commander, wounding 5 others, destroying a command post, 2 military installations and 3 telephone sets, and seizing 300 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of war materiel.

The Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at [name indistinct], when they moved westward from Thnal Thom, at Phum Trapeang Pring, Phum Ku and east of Trapeang Trav on 19 March, when they moved north from Anlung Thmar, at Trapeang Trav, when they moved eastward from Phum Ku and when they moved from Phum Samraong on 20 March, and at Phum Tonsay Reak and when they moved westward from

Phum Ku on 22 March, killing or wounding 207 enemy tro ps, including several killed or wounded in mine explosions and by our punji stakes. We also destroyed two trucks.

The Battambang battlefield:

In Bavel district, we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phum Lprayut on 2 April, killing two and wounding one.

In Mongkolborei district, we attacked the Vietnamese at (Tamnup Lek Muoy), (Boeng Ke) and north of Phnum (Thip Seda) on 1 and 3 April, killing seven and wounding five.

On the Sisophon front south of Route 5, we attacked the Vietnamese at (Banteay Ti Muoy) on 30 March and at Phnum Malai on 1 and 2 April, killing 10, wounding 14, seizing 350 meters of telephone wire and setting a truck ablaze

In Samlot district, we attacked the Vietnamese at (Chamkar S'am) north of O Choar on 31 March, at Kanhcheang Kre, at the foot of Phnum O Reang Ken, east of (Bor Lan) and when they moved from (O Ta Ten), killing 18 and wounding 20 with 10 others killed and 5 wounded in mine explosions and by our punji stakes.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 121 enemy troops including a commander killed, destroyed a command post, 2 military installations and 3 trucks, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war materiel."

Oddar Meanchey, Battambang Statistics

BK100351 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country pledge to intensify their guerrilla attacks so as to inflict more losses on the enemy in April than in the previous months of the current dry season.

The Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese when they moved from Anlung Thmar on 23 March, when they moved from Tonsay Reak, east of Trapeang Trav, at Trapeang Pring and south of Trapeang Trav on 24 March, when they moved westward from Phum Samraong on 26 March, when they moved from Tonsay Reak and Phum Pong Toek on 27 March, at Phum Pong Toek, Phum Khtum and when they moved from Phum Khtum to the area south of Anlung Thmar on 28 March, at Phum Trapeang Pring, when they moved from Phum Samraong to Phum Anlung Thmar and when they moved from Tonsay Reak to Trapeang Trav on 29 March, killing or wounding 236 enemy troops, including several killed or wounded in mine explosions, and setting a truck ablaze.

The Battambang battlefield:

In Pailin district, we attacked the Vietnamese along the border area, at (O Khse Prom), at Phnum (Khiev), at Stoeng Thom and when they moved down from Phnum (Khiev) Hill on 24 and 25 March, at Phum Ta Tuy, at the foot of Phnum (Khiev) Hill, at (O Khse Prom), at the border, (Chamkar Sreng) and at Phnum (Khiev) Hill between 28 and 30 March, killing or wounding 240 enemy troops, including many killed or wounded in mine explosions.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 476 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

Leach, Samlot Districts Statistics

BK090602 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] The western Leach district battlefield:

On 23 and 24 March we attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at two points, killing six and wounding five, while five others were killed and nine were wounded in mine explosions. On 25 March we ttacked them at four different points, killing 12 and wounding 8. On 26 March we attacked them at 10 points, killing 25, wounding 29 and setting a truck ablaze. On 27 March we attacked them at four points, killing seven and wounding four. On 28 March we attacked them at 4 points, killing 10 and wounding 13, while using mines to kill 12 others and wounding 14 in an ambush. On 29 March we attacked them at 12 points, killing 32 and wounding 24. On 30 March we attacked them at 5 points, killing 14 and wounding 13. On 1 April we fired on a Vietnamese truck, setting it ablaze and killing 20 troops on board.

In sum, on the battlefield of western Leach district we killed or wounded 248 enemy troops.

The Battambang battlefield:

Samlot district--On 29 March we ambushed Vietnamese troops returning to Samlot from the east, killing 3 and wounding 2 while 11 others were killed and 8 were wounded in mine explosions. On 1 and 2 April we attacked the Vietnamese proceeding northward along O Ta Tiek stream and ambushed others on the newly blazed trail, killing 18 and wounding 12. On 3 April we attacked those sallying out of Bor Lang for Chumtent Luoch, killing five and wounding five, while eight others were killed and six were wounded in mine explosions or booby traps. We seized a number of M-69 mines. On 4 and 5 April we attacked them at O Ta Tiek, at Chumteng Luoch, at a point west of O Ta Toeng, and along the new trail, killing 21 and wounding 21.

In sum, on the Samlot front, we killed or wounded 123 enemy troops.

On all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 411 enemy troops, destroyed 2 trucks and seized a quantity of arms, ammunitions and materiel.

Battle Statistics for February

BK310442 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpts] In February our heroic army and guerrillas, united as one with our people of all nationalities and strata, overcame all kinds of difficulties and strived to actively implement the guerrilla war in line with the three combat tactics and with ingenuity, initiative and lofty heroism. They crushed large scale and medium suppression operations, frustrating the enemy's plan to destroy and wipe out our army and guerrillas in the dry season and strengthening and expanding the guerrilla area, the guerrilla bases and the zones under Democratic Kampuchean control.

Results achieved in February are as follows: 1) 16,012 casualties inflicted on the enemy's manpower, including 15 commanders killed; 2) Thmar Bang district in Koh Kong Province and Moung Leu and Sangke Leu districts in Battambang Province completely liberated; 40 enemy posts liberated; 3) 3 enemy command posts and 10 fortifications destroyed; 4) 5 ammunition depots and food stores destroyed; 5) a tank, 30 vehicles, a 105-mm, 30 mortars and machineguns, 28 B-40's and B-41's, 49 rifles, 8 radio sets and 3 telegraphic sets destroyed; 6) 32 mortars and machineguns, 23 B-40's and B-41's, 9 M-79's, 177 AK's, AR's and pistols, 2,026 mortar and machinegun rounds, 88 B-40 and B-41 shells, 520 M-79 rounds, 30,220 AK rounds, 2,527 mines, 116 grenades and a large quantity of materiel seized; 7) with regard to the primitive weapon system, our comrades in arms planted 15,608,638 punji stakes and produced 6,227,407 new ones, dug 22,445 punji pitfalls, set 8,707 automatic bows, 1,086 traps and booby traps and felled 6,782 trees to block roads.

30 March Battle Report

BK020717 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea Clandestine in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have further held aloft the banner of guerrilla warfare and intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere, inflicting more heavy losses on them and successively routing their large and medium offensive drives.

The Kratie battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese when they moved from Phum Pong Toek to Tnaot Chrum, at Phum Kompong Phneou and at their defense line in the vicinity of Tnaot Chrum on 16, 18 and 21 January; when they moved from Phum Sre Chhlich to Phum L'a on 18 January; on the road leading from Stung Treng to Kratie on 20 January; at a point between Phum (Sre Treng) and Phum Thmei on Route 7, the former Route 13, on 22 January; when they moved from (Sre Treng) to Phum Sre Chhlich on 28 January; at Phum Sre M'am, Phum Sre Khnong and at

a point between Phum (Sre Maeun) and Sre M'am and when they moved from Phum O Kaoh between 4 and 10 February; when they moved from Phum (Sre Treng) to Phum Sre Chhlich and when they launched an offensive drive between Phum Thmei and Phum (Khlanh Por) between 12 and 15 February; at Phum Rovieng, Phum Kantuot and Phum Kompong Phneou between 17 and 22 February; and when they raided the people between Phum Sre Chhlich and the Phnum Srouch dike on 23 February. In all these battles, 106 enemy troops were killed or wounded, a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel was captured along with an enemy defense line in the vicinity of Phum Tnaot Chrum, while a truck was set ablaze.

The central region battlefield:

On the Prek Prasap district front, we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Slot Roteh on 10 February, at (O Pong) on 18 February and at an area west of Phum Sre Pong and at Phum Rohal on 20 and 25 February, killing or wounding 33 enemy troops.

On the Kompong Cham district front, we attacked the Vietnamese at the Prek Totoeng market and at Phum Stoeng Trang on 9 March, killing five and wounding five.

The Battambang battlefield:

In Samlot district, we attacked the Vietnamese in an area south of Phum O Choar, south of the corn plantation and at the Trung Khla camp on 19 and 23 March, in an area between Phum Pream and Trung Khla on 24 March and at an area near Phum Ta Sanh, at Phum Kanhchang, east of (Daeum Turen), south of the corn plantation and at Phum Ta Sanh on 24, 25 and 26 March, killing or wounding 66 enemy troops, including some killed or wounded by our mines and punji stakes, setting a vehicle and two barracks ablaze and seizing a quantity of weapons.

In Bavel district, we attacked the Vietnamese at Hill No 182 on 4 March, when they moved from Hill No 100 to Phnum Ta Sok Hill, at Hill No 182, at Hill No 187 and east of Phum O Prayut on 23 and 24 March, and west of Phum O Prayut on 25 March, killing or wounding 156 enemy troops, including some killed or wounded in mine explosions and by our punji stakes, setting a military camp ablaze and destroying an M-30 and a 12.8-mm gun.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 371 enemy troops, setting ablaze 2 vehicles, destroying 3 military barracks and seizing a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

1 April Battle Report

BK020723 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country pledge to successfully crush the dry-season offensive of the Vietnamese so as to prepare conditions for successful attacks against the enemy in the coming rainy season.

The Ratanakiri battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at (O Talah) on 21 February and at (O Cheng) and O Nonong on 22 and 23 February, killing 10 and wounding 8 with 2 others killed and 3 wounded by punji stakes.

The Kratie battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kanhchor on 26 January, at an area south of (O Te) and at Phum Ekkapheap on 5 and 7 February, killing 8 and wounding 11. We also seized 6 M-79 rounds.

Koh Kong battlefield:

The Koah Kong Leu front--We attacked the Vietnamese in the vicinity of Phum Kirivong on 15 March, at Phum Kirivong and at (Vu Ta Pha) in the vicinity of (Puoy Samyeung), north of Phnum (Ta Ngha) and south of Kirivong on 21 March, at an area east of the river and when they moved out of their positions nearby on 22 and 23 March, south of the river and north of Phum Kirivong on 24 March, south of Phum Kirivong on 25 March, east of the river on 26 March, and at Phnum (Ta Ngel) and in the vicinity of Phum Kirivong on 27 March, killing 130, wounding 138, setting 2 command posts ablaze and destroying a mortar and a machinegun.

The Kaoh Kong Kraom front--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Thmar Sar, Phum (Madeng), Phum (Seu) and Phum (Bat Veng) in Thmar Sar district on 23 March, killing 15 and wounding 12.

The Battambang battlefield:

Samlot district--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Samlot, when they moved from O Ta Toeng to the new road and when they moved from Samlot to O Ta Toeng on 20 and 21 March, at Bor Lang, at O Ta Toeng and when they moved from Bor Lang to O Ta Toeng on 20 and 23 March, at their defense line north of (Chamkar S'am) between 24 and 26 March, when they moved from O Reangkhen to Sre Ponlok, north of Sre Ponlok and west of O Choar on 26 and 27 March, killing 40 and wounding 33.

Bavel district--We attacked the Vietnamese at Hill No 182 on 21 March, at Hill No 187 and when they moved from O Ta Sok to O Lhong, killing or wounding 33 with 6 others killed and 4 wounded on punji stakes and in mine explosions.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 453 enemy troops, set ablaze 2 command posts, destroyed a mortar and a machinegun and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

2 April Battle Report

BK030712 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country have implemented our three combat tactics in a more vigorous and effective way, inflicting more losses on the Vietnamese while successfully protecting and strengthening their own forces.

The western Leach district battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese west of Leach on 14 March and at several other places [unspecified] between 17 and 24 March, killing or wounding 227, including 2 company commanders. They also suffered 45 killed and 19 wounded in mine explosions.

The Battambang battlefield:

Samlot district--We attacked the Vietnamese at an area between (Phnum Khiev) and (Phnum Pholli-Pholla) along the Thai border and at (Phnum Damrei Muoy Roi) on 26 March, and at an area west of (Phnum Damrei Muoy Roi) on 27 March, killing or wounding 23 enemy troops.

Pailin district--We attacked the Vietnamese south of (Phnum Ronteah) on 18 March, at (Chamkar Sreng), at (Phnum Popok Vil), Phnum Yet, (Phnum Khiev) and at Stoeng Thom between 21 and 23 March, at (Chamkar Sreng), Bor Tangsu and at a hill south of Bor Tangsu between 24 and 25 March, and at Phnum Russei on 27 March, killing or wounding 132 enemy troops.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--We attacked the Vietnamese at (?Mak Hoeun) on 21 March, at Chambak on 27 March, and at (Banteay Ti Muoy) on 29 March, killing or wounding 15.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 561 enemy troops, including 2 company commanders killed, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

3 April Battle Report

BK040700 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country continue to hold aloft the banner of guerrilla war and fight valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors, inflicting more heavy losses on them and successively routing their offensive drives.

The Kompong Som battlefield:

On 26 and 27 March the Vietnamese hit our mines and ran into our ambush at Kaoh Thmei, suffering 19 killed and 16 wounded. We seized 5 AK's, 4,000 AK rounds and a quantity of war materiel. On 27 and 28 March we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Andong Svay, Phum Kaoh Khchang and Phum Kaoh Krabei in Prey Nop district, killing 21, wounding 35 and liberating these 3 villages. On 28 March we attacked the Vietnamese at the brewery, killing 11 and wounding 8.

The Koh Kong battlefield:

Kaoh Kong Leu front--We attacked the Vietnamese east of a stream and in an area north of Phum Kirivong on 28 March, and at an area east of Phum Kirivong on 29 March, killing or wounding 52 enemy troops and seizing 20 M-79 rounds and 4,000 AK rounds.

The Battambang battlefield:

Samlot district--We attacked the Vietnamese moving from (O Ta Ten) to the new road, at Sre Ponlok, in an area between Phum Kanhchang and Phum Kandol and at an area between Bor Lang and (O Ta Ten) on 20 and 23 March, and at a hill near Phum Thmei, at Phum Thmei on the new road and east and west of the durian plantation on 25 March, killing or wounding 35 enemy troops.

Bavel district--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phnum Ta Sok on 25 March, at an area west of Hill No 187, at Hill No 182 and at (Kanhchang) on 26 and 29 March, killing or wounding 69 enemy troops.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--We attacked the Vietnamese at (Banteay Ti Muoy) and (Ra Sophi) on 29 March, and at Phnum Malai on 30 March, killing or wounding 42 enemy troops.

The battlefield west of Anlung Veng [in Oddar Meanchey Province]:

On 14 March the Vietnamese hit our mines west of Anlung Veng, suffering two killed and two wounded. On 25 March we ambushed a Vietnamese company west of Anlung Veng, killing 13, including a company commander, wounding 9, destroying a B-40 and seizing 2 AK's, an AR-15 and 30 cans of humanitarian food aid.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 364 enemy troops, including a company commander killed, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel and totally liberated 3 villages in Prey Nop district of Kompong Som battlefield."

367 Enemy Troops Eliminated

BK020722 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country are united as one to more effectively and vigorously implement the three combat tactics annihilating more enemy forces, strengthening and developing their own forces in order to completely crush the Vietnamese suppression operations in the dry season, triumphantly go through the dry season and prepare themselves for the rainy season battles.

On the Mondolkiri battlefield, we launched various attacks on the enemy at east of Phum Kaoh Nhek on 21 February; at Phum (O Ve), Phum (Mrik) and between Phum (O Ve) and Phum Mereuch on 26 and 27 February; Phum (O Ve), Phum (O Leav) and Phum (O Pay) on 28 and 29 February; at Phum (O Ken), Phum (O Ve), Phum (O Pay) and between Phum Kaoh Nhek and Phum (O Hao) on 2, 4 and 5 March; and at Phum (Prey Chek) on 20 March. We eliminated 157 enemy troops.

In Preah Vihear Province, we attacked the enemy many times between Phum Bak Anlung and Phum Kantuot on 22 and 25 February, killing or wounding 25.

In Siem Reap Province, 8 Vietnamese troops at Phum Russei and Phum Prasat were put out of action on 13 and 15 February.

The Battambang battlefield:

On 21 and 22 March, 26 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded in our attacks at Phum Tip Seda and O Prayut in Bavel district.

In the Sisophon and Mongkolborei battlefronts, we attacked the enemy troops at Phnum Malai and the barracks No 1, south of O Sralau and east of Phnum Malai on 16 and 18 March; east of O Sampoar on 20 March; at O Sralau, east of O Sralau, at Phnum Malai, Phum (Chrak Snal) and the barracks No 2 and south of Phum (Kouk Toch) on 20 and 21 March; at Phnum Malai and east of this hill and at O Sampoar on 22 and 24 March. In these battlefronts, 151 enemy troops were annihilated.

"In sum, on these battlefields, we killed or wounded 367 enemy troops including a battalion commander who was killed; destroyed 2 trucks and a fortification; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

414 Enemy Killed, Wounded

BK020719 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas on all battlefields have intensified implementation of our three combat tactics so as to inflict heavy losses on enemy manpower and completely fulfill and even overfulfill our monthly plans.

The Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield:

The Kompong Som front--We attacked the Vietnamese at Ream on 17 March, killing 4, wounding 7 and seizing 2 motorboats, 6 AK's, 3,000 AK rounds and a quantity of other war materiel. On the same day we ambushed the Vietnamese riding on 7 tanks from Kompong Som to the O Kambot bridge east of Toek Sap, knocking out 4 tanks and killing 16 Vietnamese troops abroad. On 18 March in O Treh the Vietnamese troops fired at each other. Seven of them were killed and three were wounded, including two company commanders. On 18 March we attacked the Vietnamese at O Treh and at the kerosene factory, killing nine and wounding five.

The Koh Kong Kraom front--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Kranung) on 16 March, at Phum (Andeng) on 17 March, at Phum Kon Kok on 18 March and at Kaoh Kong Krau on 19 March, killing or wounding 80 enemy troops, including some killed or wounded by our punji stakes.

The Battambang battlefield:

The Thmar Puok district front--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kandol, O Chamkar Mien and Phum Sdau on 16 March, at Phum Thmei and O Kambot on 17 March, when they moved from Phum Prasat to O Chamkar Mein and at Phum Kandol on 18 March, at Phum Thmei and O Kambot on 20 March, at O Chamkar Mien on 21 March, at an artillery position in Phum Kandol on 22 March, and at O Kambot and when they moved from Phum Prasat to O Chamkar Mien on 23 March, killing or wounding 227 enemy troops, including a company commander and destroying an ammunition depot, 2 mortars and various other weapons.

The Sisophon front--On 8 March Vietnamese troops in Sisophon market lobbed handgrenades at the residence of their commander, killing eight, wounding four and destroying the residence.

The Preah Vihear battlefield:

We attacked the Vietnamese west of Choam Khsan on 25 March, at O Sambuor on 26 March and at Komping Puoy on 27 March, killing or wounding 44 enemy troops, setting an ammunition depot ablaze and seizing a quantity of weapons.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 414 enemy troops, including 4 Vietnamese commanders, knocked out 4 tanks, 2 ammunition depots and 2 mortars and seized 2 motorboats and a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war materiel."

Southwest Region Guerrilla Activities

BK300923 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpt] Our army, guerrillas and people in the southwestern region have carried out guerrilla activities to crush the Vietnamese enemy. In January

and February, our army, guerrillas and people in the southwestern region killed or wounded 976 enemy troops, including a battalion commander, a company commander, a captain, a district chief in Kampot Province and the head of the Kon Sat commune in Kampot district; destroyed 4 AK's, 5 B-40 and B-41 guns, 3 AR-15; and seized 2 B-40's, 2 B-41's, 3 AK's, 1,680 AK rounds and a quantity of other ammunition rounds and war materiel.

389 Enemy Killed, Wounded

BK281656 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] Approaching the end of the current dry season, our army and guerrillas throughout the country have implemented more effectively the three combat tactics increasingly damaging the enemy manpower.

The battlefield on Route 7, eastern region:

We attacked the enemy near Phum Pratheat on 20 February, in Chup plantation and west of Krek plantation on 24 February, on Route 7 between Krek and Chup and south of Dam Bae on 26 and 27 February and near Phum (Vihear Loeung) on 29 February, killing or wounding 46.

The Battambang battlefield:

In Samlot district, we attacked the enemy west of O Choar on 11 March; west of Phum Ta Ngaol, in O Ta Ngel, Phum Kanhchang and west of Anlung Puok between 15 and 18 March; 12 times south of O Choar and 3 times at (O Khlai) on 16 and 17 March; and in Phum Kanhchang on 19 March. In these attacks we killed or wounded 118 enemy troops. In Pailin district, the enemy troops were attacked at the Pailin market, south of Phteah Sangkasei and in Phum (Kandea Hao) operation on 14 and 15 March. We attacked them at (Spean Dach) on Route 10, east of Phteah Sangkasei and twice at O Khmaoch on 16 and 17 March we launched a commando attack on the enemy post in (Sraeng) on 17 March. On 19 March we attacked them twice at (Phum Phnuos) and twice at (O Khsae Prum). Some 123 enemy troops were put out of action on the Pailin battlefronts.

In Bavel district, we attacked the enemy at Phum Ampil Pram Daem, Phum (Katha Po) and (O Sok Keida) on 13, 14 and 15 March; and ambushed them on their way from Phum Kompong Chhnang to Phum Ampil Pram Daem on 17 March; killing or wounding 33.

In Mongkol Borei district, 10 enemy troops were put out of action in our attacks on Phum (Chrak Snoe) and east of (Samnang Tao) on 18 March. And a Vietnamese soldier surrendered to our forces in Pphnum Anlung Koy.

In Sisophon district south of Route 5, the enemy troops suffered 59 casualties in our attacks east of Phnum Malai on 12 March; and again east of

Phnum Malai, (O Sam Poar), Phnum Malai, Phum (Kok Taoch) and O Sralau between 14 and 17 March.

"In sum, on these battlefields, we killed or wounded 389 enemy troops; destroyed 3 command posts, a rest camp, a mortar, a machinegun, 2 telegraph sets and a generator; seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel; and liberated a post in Samlot district in Battambang Province."

3 Captured, 395 Killed

BK281658 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK]

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas throughout the country pledge to unite as one with the people in all localities in order to better implement the guerrilla war and inflict more losses on the enemy manpower.

The Stung Treng-Ratanakiri battlefield:

We attacked the enemy at Phum (Ta Saeng) and between (O Cheng) and (Chamcar Damlong) on 25 and 26 February. The enemy was attacked in Phum (Sre Krasang) and north of (O Chey) on 2 March, north of Route 19 in (O Kong) district on 6 March, north of Stung Treng and east of the Mekong River on 9 March, and at Phum (Maong) in Stung Treng Leu. On 5 March 2 enemy trucks ran over our mines and were destroyed. We put out of action 125 enemy troops and captured 3.

In Preah Vihear Province, Choam Khsan district, we attacked the enemy troops operating near the ruins of the ancient monuments on 11 March, and east of Phum (Ta Chab) on 18 March, killing or wounding 15.

The Battambang battlefield:

In Pailin district, we attacked the enemy 3 times at Pang Roleum, twice at (Chamkar Kandea Hos) and at Phnum (Bek Khbal) between 14 and 17 March; at (Phum Thmei) and (Stung Thom) on 18 and 19 March; and at (O Khse Prey) on 20 March; killing or wounding 93.

In Bavel district, 162 enemy troops were put out of action in our attacks at Phum (Kea Tael), near Phum (Ta Krau), near Hill 100, and north of Phum (Ankrang) on 10, 12 and 14 March; south of and on Hill 142, 4 times on Hill 187 and west of Hill 187 on 19 and 20 March; and east of Phum (Sattha Por), Phum Ampil Pram Daem on 18 and 19 March, killing or wounding 162.

"In sum, on these battlefields, we put out of action 395 enemy troops and captured 3, destroyed 3 trucks, an enemy post and a mortar; seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel; and completely liberated Phum Yem in Stung Treng Province."

Kompong Som Port Attacked

BK010714 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] By completely grasping and better implementing the guerrilla war line our army and guerrillas throughout the country have increasingly and more vigorously attacked the enemy, permanently inflicting heavy losses on them. In Kompong Som our guerrillas launched a commando attack on the enemy's position in the port on 15 March inflicting 45 casualties; on 16 March 10 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded by our mines and punji pitfalls south of (Ra Roluds).

In Koh Kong Province, we attacked the enemy daily between 14 and 16 March near Prek Ta Ok, Phum (Kompong Phloe), Phum Prey Thom, Phum (Kralien), Phum Kandal and Phum Prek Chik east of Andong Toek killing 47 and wounding 19.

In western Leach district we attacked the enemy daily and repeatedly in various places between 14 and 16 March inflicting 158 casualties.

In the district of Samlot, Battambang Province, our attacks at Chamkar S'am on 17 March, and again at Chamkar S'am, Anlung Puok, near (Ta Saom), near Phum Samlot, and near (O Ta Siek) between 20 and 22 March resulting in killing or wounding 120.

"In sum, on these battlefields, we killed or wounded 404 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

Phum Changkrang, Kratie Liberated

BK010715 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] The army and guerrillas throughout the country are striving to implement the three combat tactics more vigorously attacking the enemy in order to inflict increasing losses on them and successfully advancing toward the end of the dry season.

The Kratie battlefield:

In Kratie district, we attacked the enemy at Phum Phsa and Phum Bos Leav on 1 and 2 January; at Kantuot on Route 7 and Phum Kou Loap on 7 January; at Phum Memay and Phum (Chrang) between Phum Khsa and Phum (Muoy Roy) on 11 January; at Phum Changkrang, which was then liberated on 12 January; near Phum Khsa, Phum Memay and Phum Kou Loap and near Phum Krasang on 16 January; east of (O Te) bridge on 23 January; at Phum (Samret), Phum Memay and Phum (Rokar Kandal) on 28 and 29 January. Ninety-four enemy troops were eliminated and three others surrendered.

In Snuol district, we attacked the enemy at Phum Trapeang Chrey and east of Sre Romiet on 30 and 31 January; at O Sneng Praeus on 3 February; and ambushed an enemy convoy going from Phum Khsim to Sre Roneam on 5 and 6 February; inflicting 34 wounded or killed.

The Siem Reap battlefield:

In Chikreng district, we ambushed a company of enemy troops leaving Phum Khvav to Phum (Pich Rinh) on 13 March inflicting 31 casualties.

In Svay Leu district, we ambushed the enemy leaving Phum Svay Leu to Phum Trapeang Khvav and attacked them between Phum Chongkal and Phum Samraong on 15 and 16 March. On 19 March a truck transporting troops from Svay Leu to Phnum (A Tao) ran over our mines. On 23 March the enemy leaving Phum Svay Leu for Phum Boeng Mealea and at (O Lus) were attacked. We put out of action 71 enemy soldiers.

In Anlung Ven district, the enemy launched suppression operations with 2 regiments, which were crushed by our army, guerrillas and people after 7 days of fighting between 18 and 24 March, suffering 661 casualties. On 25 March we killed or wounded another 24 in the pursuit.

Eighty-four enemy troops were killed or wounded on 2 March during our attacks at Phum Toek Thla and Phum Kouk Chhuk in Srei Snam district.

"In sum, on these battlefields and the Anlung Veng district battlefront, we put out of action 999 enemy troops, including a regiment commander who was killed; received 3 who surrendered; destroyed 6 trucks and a radio set; seized 19 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel; and completely liberated Phum Changkrang in Kratie Province."

CSO: 4212

'VODK': CENTRAL REGION STAGES GRAND MEETING 5 MARCH

Resolution Adopted

BK27/1210 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] "On 5 March, 1,800 people, army and guerrilla units, male and female combatants and cadres from all districts, sectors and battlefields throughout the central region held a grand meeting in the zone under our Democratic Kampuchean Government."

The meeting, lasting from 0730 until noon, proceeded in an atmosphere of great unity of the entire Kampuchean nation and people in fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The meeting condemned the Vietnamese aggressors for conducting a war of genocide against the Kampuchean race and for plundering international humanitarian aid and expressed gratitude to the army, guerrillas and people in the central region and all other regions throughout the country for their resolute struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea (PDFGNUK) as well as their victories won during the past 5 months of the current dry season. The following resolution was adopted:

"1. The meeting expresses gratitude to our army, guerrillas and people, who have surmounted all obstacles and successfully crushed the offensive drives of the Vietnamese enemy, thus turning the situation more in our favor;

"2. The meeting fully supports the political program of the PDFGNUK and the new strategic political line of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which are the firm foundations and effective weapons for rallying forces both at home and abroad to fight fiercely and vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators throughout the country in all fields, military, political and diplomatic, based on the sole sacred principle of great unity in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. We will not do anything which does not benefit our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

"3. The meeting expressed profound gratitude for all the support and assistance in moral, political, material and diplomatic fields given by the peoples and governments of various countries, the United Nations, political and mass organizations and all peace- and justice-loving public figures throughout the world, particularly by the peoples and Governments of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. The meeting appeals to all of them to give more vigorous support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's struggle for the defense and safeguarding of their nation and race, a struggle which also contributes to the defense of peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

"4. The meeting fully supports the Democratic Kampuchean Government's solution to the Kampuchean problem which calls for Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government will not demand any compensation or harbor any grudge. After Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government will prepare conditions for restoring the friendship between the two peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam for the sake of peace, security, stability and peaceful coexistence as neighboring countries and for the sake of happiness of the two peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as of peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and the world."

February Plan Overfulfilled

BK271212 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] Having frustrated two phases of the enemy offensive in the dry season, our comrades in arms in the central region continue the guerrilla war against the enemy troops causing heavy losses to their manpower.

"Our comrades in arms set a plan to destroy 900 enemy troops for February. In fact, between 1 and 29 February we killed or wounded 1,427 on the central region battlefield; destroyed 3 10-wheel vehicles; and seized 17 AK's, 12 AR-15's, 5 M-79's, 4 B-40's, 165 M-79 rounds and a quantity of canned food from the international aid as well as ammunition and materiel."

"With regard to the system of primitive weapons, we doubled the plan target. We planted 3,142,305 stakes and produced 1,159,820 new ones; dug 9,867 punji pitfalls; set 640 automatic bows and 210 traps; and felled 543 trees to block roads."

Our comrades in arms pledge to unite as one with the people to attack the enemy more vigorously, consolidate and expand the system of primitive weapons, implement better and more effectively the three combat tactics, and work toward building, strengthening and expanding the army and guerrillas.

CSO: 4212

'VODK' SEES SRV'S ECONOMY WORSENING DAILY

BK301053 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Mar 80 BK

[Station commentary: "The Bellicose Le Duan Clique's Policy of Causing Famine"]

[Summary] Recently, Le Duan clique's Vice Premier Do Muoi went from Hanoi to South Vietnam to order cadres at all levels to force the South Vietnamese people to collect rice for the state so that the clique could use it in fuelling the war of genocide against the Kampuchean race.

In Kampuchea, after more than a year of its invasion, the Le Duan clique has looted and destroyed all the rice and other food crops and the economy of the Kampuchean people in order to starve the people to death. "After robbing rice and everything from the Kampuchean people, the clique is now turning to plunder the little rice produced by the South Vietnamese people so as to fuel its war of genocide against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese people, who have repeatedly been plundered by the Le Duan clique in line with its policy of causing famine, will suffer even more seriously from starvation because the clique has forced them to collect rice for the state. Due to the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and its bellicose policy, Vietnam's economy has collapsed and the Vietnamese people's livelihood has worsened greatly. In addition, this year's drought has caused low production in agriculture, industry, fisheries, handicrafts, trade, transportation and other fields."

How does the Le Duan clique solve this problem? It has not tried to improve the people's livelihood. On the contrary, it has intensified implementation of its policy to cause famine by squeezing more from the people for use in its war in Kampuchea. It has increased the level of taxes, contributions, plunder and collection of people's rice, and boosted recruitment. "Thus, the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and its warlike policy have caused a heavier burden on the Vietnamese people of all strata."

According to foreign press and radio reports, the Vietnamese standard of living fell in 1980 more seriously than in 1979. A meal in a Saigon shop

now costs a worker 2 months salary. This example clearly reflects the extent of the starvation suffered by the Vietnamese people. This is why larger numbers of Vietnamese people have risked death to flee abroad by the sea and by land through Kampuchea. The longer the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and genocide drags on, the more Vietnam's economy and the Vietnamese people's livelihood will deteriorate and finally collapse. "For this reason, the Vietnamese people have more strongly opposed the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and its aggressive, expansionist and warlike policy. The Vietnamese people have come to realize that in order to survive and enjoy proper living conditions, they must rise up and fight to topple the Le Duan clique, put an end to its war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and withdraw all its aggressor troops back home so as to pool all forces and national capital to increase production to solve the Vietnamese people's livelihood, restore the economy and rebuild the Vietnamese nation. Only by so doing can they live in peace and happiness and coexist peacefully with the neighboring countries in line with the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' REPORTS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATE'S ESCAP ADDRESS

BK311216 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Thiounn Thioum, minister of economy and finance, and including among other members Ambassador Pech Bunret, took part in the 36th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok on 18 March. The session was attended by delegations from 37 countries. The presence of our delegation representing our heroic people who are presently engaged in a courageous struggle on a seething front against the international and regional expansionists enjoyed the warm sympathy of all delegations from peace- and justice-loving countries. The Thai Government and people--hosts of the meeting--warmly welcomed our delegation and provided it with all facilities for a smooth stay and work. The BANGKOK POST, among other newspapers, carried a frontpage picture showing His Excellency Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, smiling and cordially shaking hands with Ambassador Pech Bunret.

All of this has so greatly enraged the Soviet international expansionists and the representative of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy that they confusedly and arbitrarily questioned the presence of our delegation, using their jungle law logic. All delegations of peace- and justice-loving countries rejected this arbitrary act by the Vietnamese enemy representative and his Soviet international expansionist boss on the grounds that Democratic Kampuchea is a UN member.

On the afternoon of 20 March, Minister Thiounn Thioum, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, addressed the session. He said: The present war in Kampuchea is not an ordinary war of aggression, but a special war of racial extermination. Our economy has met with incommensurable destruction and devastation, a disaster unknown in our history. Our country which, in the past was a rich country covered with luxuriant golden ricefields and giant grids of dams and ditches has been transformed into a vast desolated area. Therefore, once we achieve liberation, we will have to surmount immense obstacles and serious difficulties in order to restore and redevelop

our economic and social structures. We will not be able to rebuild our country by completely relying on our own efforts and means as we did in the past. In the future, in order to rebuild the country following liberation and engage in foreign trade, Kampuchea will have to seek regional cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

Minister Thiounn Thioum went on to say: More than 250,000 aggressor Vietnamese troops continue to occupy the main cities in Kampuchea, waging a special war of racial extermination and turning it into their colony by settling Vietnamese citizens in place of Kampuchean people.

More than 2 million Kampucheans have already been killed by the Vietnamese enemy, while thousands of others have been either victims of this massacre or have fled abroad daily. The world can hardly believe such a tragedy, for such facts are far beyond human understanding and conscience. There is no doubt that our enemy and their supporters only understand the language of force. They do not respect the fundamental principles of either the UN Charter or nonalinement. For them, the word free means massacre, and the word help means plunder. The untold number of crimes committed by them against the Kampuchean people are unanimously condemned by the world.

After citing in detail numerous facts as evidence of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's crimes against the Kampuchean people, Minister Thiounn Thioum said: The famine, which has considerably drawn the attention of world public opinion and which has generated an unprecedentedly massive international solidarity movement, is being used by the Vietnamese enemy as a weapon to exterminate the Kampuchean nation. The whole world has clearly realized that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have seized all humanitarian relief aid intended for the Kampuchean people and have created all kinds of obstacles to prevent this aid from reaching the hands of the Kampuchean people. Even more criminal, ferocious and savage, is the fact that the Vietnamese enemy is waging a systematic chemical warfare against the Kampuchean people, indiscriminately massacring innocent people. In remote areas far from the eyes of the public, they use planes to spray toxic chemicals and artillery to fire poisonous gas shells, causing the victims to die in horrible agony.

The war of aggression and racial extermination waged in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese is far from over. It is being expanded and escalated during this dry season and may spread to Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia.

Minister Thiounn Thioum added: The nature of the aggression in Afghanistan is the same as that of the aggression in Kampuchea. In both cases, these aggressions are pure annexations of two independent, sovereign and nonalined countries. In such conditions, the effort to create a new international economic order for the sake of the progress of mankind will not bear fruit.

The start of the decade of 1980's shows that this is in no way a decade of regional development and global cooperation, nor is it a decade of new

international economic order. It is rather a decade in which international expansionism will be busily conducting aggressive activities without fear in order to realize its regional and global expansionist ambitions.

Today, Kampuchea and Afghanistan are the victims. Tomorrow, which country will be the next in Southeast Asia, South Asia* or in other parts of the world? For the common interests in the future of the regional and global cooperation, it will be necessary to bring world and regional expansionism to a halt at all costs, and restore peace, stability and security in these two parts of Asia. In Kampuchea, as well as in Afghanistan, solutions have been decided upon in the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly which clearly affirm that all foreign troops must absolutely withdraw from these two countries.

For Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, adhering to the 14 November 1979 resolution of the UN General Assembly, would like to solemnly declare to this meeting that when all aggressor Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will have the right to choose their own government through a universal, free, direct and secret election under the supervision of the UN secretary general or his representative. If the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is elected by the Kampuchean people during this election, it will strictly implement the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea.

Our delegation is confident that the resolute struggle of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples, in addition to the active support and pressure of the world's peace- and justice-loving people, will compel the aggressors to comply with the verdict of world public opinion demanding that all foreign troops withdraw from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, thus ending the crimes of aggression against the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples.

Minister Thiounn Thioum went on to say: The future of regional and global cooperation and the noble efforts of the international community to work out a new international economic order is in danger due to the aggression against Kampuchea and the ambitions of world expansionism an all parts of the world.

No matter how big the sacrifices they will have to make, our Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, will resolutely struggle for survival, for the perenniality of their race and their glorious thousand-years ancient civilization, and to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchean territory. Our Kampuchean people's struggle is our contribution to the continuous and fruitful development of peace and cooperation in this region and in the world.

The speech by the head of our delegation aroused warm attention and sympathy from among all delegates of peace- and justice-loving countries. At the end of the speech, the delegations of these countries warmly applauded. Thai newspapers and various news agencies carried large extracts of the speech.

*[A Beijing XINHUA article on same topic says Southwest Asia]

CSO: 4212

FOREIGN MINISTRY PERSONNEL SUPPORT PDFGNUK PROGRAM

BK020426 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] "On 5 March, the personnel of all sections of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry held a meeting in a zone under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to welcome the victories scored by our army and guerrillas in crushing the large scale dry season offensive over the past 5 months, and to support the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK] and the government's new political strategic line and position on a political settlement."

The ceremony began early in the morning in an office of the Foreign Ministry in which were displayed many banners bearing various slogans. After a salute to the flag and the tribute to the memories of the dead, the general secretary of the Foreign Ministry [no name given] spoke of the results of the wide dissemination and implementation of the PDGFNUK political line and the government's new strategic line. Various representatives then condemned the Vietnamese aggressors and pledged to contribute to the struggle against them until final victory.

Finally the meeting adopted a resolution expressing total support for the PDFGNUK political program and the government's new strategic line and position on a political settlement of the Kampuchean question based on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country thus allowing the Kampuchean people to choose their own government under the supervision of the UN secretary general; extending profound gratitude to the countries, UN organizations, international, mass and political organizations and personalities, particularly the Thai people and government, for their assistance and support; pledging close cooperation with the Thai Government and people, ASEAN and other countries in defense of peace and security in the region and the world.

"The meeting ended at noon in an atmosphere of great national and popular solidarity against the Vietnamese aggressors and with confidence in the victory of the just cause of the people's struggle."

CSO: 4212

'VODK': MASS MEETING IN KOH KONG-KOMPON SOM FRONT WELCOMES VICTORIES

BK071055 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Summary] "On 16 March, approximately 1,200 representatives of the army, guerrillas and people in the Koh Kong-Kompong Som front took part in a mass meeting held in the Koh Kong-Kompong Som region to welcome the victories scored by the army, guerrillas and people throughout the country, and to totally support the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front, and the new strategic political line and position for a political settlement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

After paying tribute to the national flag and homage to the memories of the dead, the meeting proceeded in a seething anger with the Vietnamese aggressors, who are waging a savage and barbaric war of race extermination against the Kampuchean people, using all kinds of weapons--famine, arms and chemicals.

Strongly condemning the Le Duan clique for obstinately pursuing the special genocidal war and continuing to loot humanitarian aid meant for the Kampuchean people, the meeting finally adopted a resolution congratulating the army, guerrillas and people throughout the country who have overcome all difficulties to fight the enemy under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, totally supporting and rigorously implementing the Patriotic and Democratic Front's political program and the government's new strategic political line; totally endorsing the government's position for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question, based on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow the people's self-determination under UN supervision; expressing profound gratitude to the world, particularly to the Thai and ASEAN peoples and governments for their firm and constant support for the Kampuchean people's struggle; and appealing to all peace- and justice-loving governments, political and mass organizations, and personalities in the world to continue to more vigorously exert pressure on Vietnam to respect the 14 November UN resolution thus contributing to checking the spreading of the war into the Southeast Asian region.

"At 1230, the meeting ended in a most enthusiastic atmosphere."

CSO: 4212

MONG FLEE LAOS ACROSS MEKONG

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 27 Feb 80 pp 7, 10

[Article: "Thousands of Mong Tribesmen Are Killed by the Vietnamese; Others Flee to Thailand"]

[Text] At 1615 hours on 21 February, Police Lieutenant Colonel Somkiat Klaisuk sent an urgent message to Police Colonel Chalin Plienkham stating that 1,200 people had arrived from Phubia [in Laos]. They had divided into two groups, one group composed of 700 people and the other having 500 people. There were old people, children and young men and women. They had escaped across the Mekong River into Thailand, crossing the border at Nong Kheng and Non Yang villages in Bung Kan district, Nong Khai Province, and at many other points along the Mekong River.

First Lieutenant Kieuwang Song took 527 Mong tribesmen to the Bung Kan district police station. After Police Lieutenant Colonel Somkiat Klaisuk had authorities from several different groups make an investigation, he sent 225 of these people to the Karunthep Center in Muang district, Nong Khai Province. As for the remaining people, investigations are being conducted quickly.

From all the investigations, it seems that when they were swimming across the Mekong River, Vietnamese and Lao soldiers continuously fired at them with A.K. rifles and, when they reached various points on the Thai side of the river, various Lao officials and villagers robbed them of all their possessions that they had brought with them.

The reason that they fled across the Mekong River was that Vietnamese and Lao soldiers conducted purges and fired guns into Phubia day and night.

11943
CSO: 4207

BRIEFS

NAVAL RESERVE CALL UP--The navy has called up reserves discharged from active duty in 1975. All four reserve groups that have military bases in four eastern coastal provinces will hold 3-week training sessions to study naval military subjects. The reserve sailors that will have to report in accord with this call up for training are sailors who were discharged from active duty in 1975. This involves all four reserve groups that have naval bases in Chonburi, Rayong, Trat and Chanthaburi provinces, especially those people subordinate to the Division of Naval Operations and the Marines. The navy has set up a place to process those who report to the naval academy in Chom Thien commune, Sattahip district, Chonburi Province, on 6 March. As for the length of these military training exercises, they will last 3 weeks, from 6 to 26 February. While undergoing this military training, reserves will receive expenses, daily compensation and transportation expenses at rates stipulated by the authorities. [Text][Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 6 Mar 80 pp 3, 11] 11943

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MONGOLIA REPORT
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